

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1898.

Sebscription by Matt, Post-Paid. DAILY, per Year...... 80 SO BUNDAY, per Year .. ****************** DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year 8 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month 70 Postage to foreign countries added.

THE SUR, New York City.

Pants-Riceque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Micague No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

A Lesson for Currency Reformers

THE SUR has, all along, insisted that none of the bills for "currency reform," now before the House Committee on Banking and Currency, could possibly become laws, because the Senate would never consent to enact them. Particularly has it pointed out the folly of engrafting upon these bills a declaration in favor of the single gold standard. Such a declaration, we have said, even if made by this Congress, would have no binding effect on its successors, and the effort to get it made now would be only a provocation to the silverites both in the House and in the Senate to renew their warfare upon gold.

The decisive vote of 41 to 27 by which the Senate, on Thursday, agreed to take up Senator VEST'S resolution in favor of paying the national debt in silver dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1, amply justifies our warning. The resolution will probably be passed by the Senate and sent to the House, where, though it will finally be defeated, it will give rise to a flerce debate and revive the enthusiasm for free silver, which otherwise would have remained dormant.

There is a wise Scottish saying, "Let pleeping dogs lie." The agitation in favor of free silver was quieted for the time by the defeat of Mr. BRYAN last November, and the rise of wheat to a dollar a bushel administered to it a further soporific. Now come the currency reformers and wake it up with their crazy scheme to substitute for Government notes bank notes at a cost to the nation of \$500,000,000, and, as if that were not enough, with an exasperating excommunication of silver, which all sensible people see is premature. The Senate has very properly taught these fanatics a lesson, and we hope they will profit by it.

Sunday and the Legislature.

On the 6th of October, 1887, there was organized in this State what was then called the "Personal Liberty" party, subject to the declaration following:

"Whereas, in many parts of the State, under pre tence of aiding in the prevention of crime and of diminishing the causes of pauperism, attempts are multiplying to encroach upon the rights of person property guaranteed by those principles of rational liberty upon which the whole structure o our republican system and of the Federal and State especially those of German descent, are, according to authentic statistical reports, considered to be assidu-eus, temperate, and law-abiding citizens;

feed, That we will support only such cand expressed in these resolutions and pledge themselves so adopt them for their rule of official action whe over and wherever applicable, and all legitimat cans in our power will be used to secure their

In compliance with these and other resolutions of a similar character, there was appointed a Central Executive Committee agitate what was then called "the question of personal liberty." The Democrats nominated for the head of their State ticket that year a Rochester brewer, FRED-ERICK COOK, or KOCH, and the State fight was made largely by the Democrats upon the issue of "personal liberty," and of opposition to what the Democratic platform the personal liberties and reasonable habits and customs of any portion of our citizens." The bringing in of this question had the effect of increasing the Democratic vote for COOK and his associates in all the large cities of the State where the German voting population is large, and of stimulating the activity of the Prohibitionists in the interior districts to such an extent that the nominee of the Prohibition party for Secretary of State polled 42,000 votes. All the large cities, particularly in the interior, were carried by the Democrats, Albany giving a Democratic majority of 2,000, Rochester, 3,500, Troy 3,300, Utica 500, Kingston 300, and Elmira 700.

The Personal Liberty party, as such, made no separate nominations in 1887, or in any of the years succeeding, which were years of Democratic success in all State elections until 1892, when the excise law, now superseded by the Raines law, was enacted by the Democratic Legislature and approved by the Governor. The adoption of this law put an end to the sgitation of the Personal Liberty men, for it was accepted by them generally as in part, at least, in accordance with their demand, to many it was not satisfactory. In the State at large it was not popular, and the divisions and dis sonsions to which it gave rise side tracked the excise question until the Republicans, wearied with the unreasonable demands of the representatives of Democratic constituencies, took the liquor question firmly in hand and adopted the present law, which is yielding to the State more than \$4,000,000 net revenue a year, and fulfilling all the promises made by those who advocated its adoption, by reducing the number of arrests for intoxication, promoting good order, sweeping away useless and unnecessary officers, and actually "taking the salcon out of politics."

There has been a recrudescence of "per sonal liberty" agitation in the Legislature this year, but it has taken a new form. It differs from the agitation of ten years ago in not applying particularly to liquor sell ing on Sunday, but to amusements not associated with the consumption of exhilarating beverages on that day. Since 1887 there has been no material increase in the percentage of German-American voters in New York. It is substantially the same now as it was ten years ago, having been little increased through immigration during the decade intervening since the Personal Liberty party appealed to authentic statistics in proof of their aspertion that the foreign-born citizens of German descent in New York "were assiduous, temperate and law-abiding people." Though the German immigration has fallen off materially since 1887, there has been an enormous increase since that time of immigration from Russia, Hungary, Austrian Poland, and Roumania. The Hebrew voting population of New York is much larger than was ten years ago, and the present Sun-

Indoor and outdoor amusements, theatres, concerts, basiball games, and entertainments of various kinds, are unsatisfactory to a considerable number of voters who are most numerous in the city of New York, and in the district of the town from which comes Assemblyman HARBURGER, the sponsor for most of these bills. His proposition to "liberalize the Sunday laws," accordingly, has support in parts of the great city but, of course, meets with little favor in the interior districts, and will get no encour agement from the majority of members in either branch of this Legislature.

Mr. HARBURGER'S bills for theatrical per formances and concerts and baseball and other outdoor amusements on Sunday have aroused much hostility among the theatrical people, who have sent protests against the measures to the Governor on the ground that they tend to deprive them of Sunday rest. Moreover, it cannot be doubted that such "liberal Sunday laws" are to be the beginning of a general assault on the observance of Sunday, which will be resisted by both the churches and the run of people who desire the rest from labor which the preservation of the present Sunday laws affords

It is significant that these bills have not been presented by the spokesman of Tammany or by a member of Tammany Hall and that they have not been submitted to the consideration of a Democratic caucus.

Is There a Presbyterian Church?

The enthusiastic reception of the Rev. Dr. SHIELDS at the Princeton alumni dinner on Thursday evening was very significant. Dr. SHIELDS is the professor of that university who signed the application for a license of the taproom of the Princeton Inn, in contravention of a rule made by the General Assembly prohibiting Presbyterian ministers from assisting in the procurement of any liquor license. Because of that rebellion against the highest authority of his Church he was arraigned for trial by the New Brunswick Presbytery of New Jersey, and only escaped from consequent discipline by announcing formally his withdrawal from the Church.

It was for that reason that Dr. SHIELDS was made the hero of the dinner of the Princeton alumni, provoking so great and so frequent applause as to lead the presiding officer to suggest humorously that it might be necessary to discipline him for interrupting the proceedings. Incidentally their applause was intended, probably, as an expression of approval of the provision of a semi-official taproom for the Princeton funiors and seniors; but that is not a matter which concerns us now. The significant manifestation was the boisterous glorification of a Presbyterian minister for withdrawing from his Church not on any ground of religious doctrine or principle, but simply because he was determined to assert his personal liberty against the authority of the General Assembly.

Princeton University, it is true, contains among its alumni very many men who are not Presbyterians, but who follow other systems of theology than the Westminster Confession or have no religious belief at all. The Rev. Dr. SHIELDS, however, was a Presbyterian and a Presbyterian minister, and why? Was he in that Church simply as a matter of taste and perfunctorily, or because he believed in its doctrine, that is, as a matter of conviction? What reason is there for the existence of a Church, the Presbyterian or any other, if it does not present a distinctive body of doctrine appealing to the convictions of its members? If a minister can belong to it as a matter of convenience or of chance merely, and can leave it consistently at any time and pass over to some other Church, as his fickle fancy may incline him, can it have any distinctive faith justifying its separate ex-

istence? In other words, if Dr. Surging deserved the applause of the alumni of Princeton at their dinner on Thursday evening, has not the time come when the Presbyterian called laws "needlessly interfering with Church should disband and go out of ex- tons heavier than the average of the four istence, as representing nothing which is binding on any conscience! If the rules of the effect of the new tariff act; and Hawaii's conduct laid down by its highest representative authority conflict with a man's inclinations, and he is at liberty to leave it for that reason simply, how can any religious authority remain to it?

Dr. SHIELDS did not throw up the Pres-

byterian Church because of any declared objection to its doctrine or ecclesiastical system, but simply to be free to sign applications for liquor licenses whenever it pleased him so to do. On the same general ground any Presbyterian who finds his personal inclinations or appetites restricted by the discipline of his Church is justified in quitting it, nothing in its special creed, theology, or order putting any conscientious obligation on him. That being so, and the course of Dr. SHIELDS indicates that in his opinion it is so, what is the excuse for maintaining longer the merely nominal existence of the Presbyterian Church? If it is not the custodian of any body of faith and doctrine peculiar to it, it is not a Church, and the labor of centuries expended in building it up as a distinet religious organization has been

Russia's Alleged Ultimatum to China.

If the threat said to have been made by the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Pekin was really uttered, it may seem at first sight that a crisis in the Far East can bardly be averted. It is known that England has offered to advance to China the money needed to pay the last installment of the indemnity due to Japan, on condition that three new treaty ports shall be opened, including the harbor of Talienwan on the Liau-tung peninsula. To the opening of two of the ports designated, the Czar's representative seems to have made no objection, but he is alleged to have threatened reprisals and the withdrawal of his master's friendship and protection in case Talienwan should be included in the list.

A glance at the map will disclose the motive for the vehement remonstrance of the Russian Chargé d'Affaires. Talienwan, lying, as it does, on the Liau-tung Peninsula, not far to the north of Port Arthur, commands the route which would have to be followed by a railway connecting that naval arsenal with the Trans-Siberian line. If a British fleet were at liberty to cast anchor at Talienwan, and it would have the privilege if that harbor became a treaty port, the value of Port Arthur to Russia would be gone, for the railway linking that fortress to the Russian possessions could be cut at any hour in the event of war with England, and the Russian garrison would find itself in the same hopeless plight as were the defenders of Sebastopol. Moreover, even in time of peace, the transformation of Talienwan into a treaty port would assure to England the greater part of the trade with Liau-tung and Chinese Manchuria, and practically would thwart the Russian plans for ascendancy in that quarday laws of the State, so far as they affect | ser, There is, in a word, no doubt that

England's demand concerning Talienwan is a shot in the bullseys, and punctures the whole programme arranged at St. Petersburg, when Russia forced Japan to revise the Shimonoseki treaty, and surrender all of the Chinese territory on the mainland of Asia which was ceded by that instrument,

It will be observed that England does not assert that the Russian warships should not be permitted to winter at Port Arthur. Public opinion will no longer justify the British Government in insisting that the Russian naval force in the Pacific shall be confined for many months in the year to the ice-locked harbor of Vladivostock. Measures, however, have been taken to prevent the Czar from converting Port Arthur into a fortress which would make him dominant in Pe-chi-li and in the Yellow Sea, and from gradually acquiring virtual dominion over that section of the Middle Kingdom which lies north and northeast of the Great Wall. That is to say, a partition of China shall not take place if England can avert it, and there is little reason to doubt that she is able at least to postpone it, because, with the cooperation of Japan, she not only is preponderant at sea, but has at her disposal, also, a larger land force than Russia can place at the further end of Asia before the completion of the Siberian Railway.

That the prospect of an early dismemberment of China is not as promising as it was is indicated by the report, said to be current in the official quarters of Shanghai, that Germany will make Kiao Chou at open port on lines similar to those governing Hong Kong. It is certain that such was not Germany's original intention. Her design at first was to follow the practice which she has pursued uniformly in her other transmarine dependencies, and to keep for herself all the trade with the populous province of Shan-tung, which her possession of Kiao Chou would enable her to command. If, however, Kiao Chou is to be as open to traders from all countries as is Hong Kong England cannot reasonably object to the Kaiser's acquisition of the former port, since he would merely use it for a naval station.

Will the Czar fight if his protest against the conversion of Tallenwan as a treaty port is unheeded at Pekin? He could, undoubtedly, count upon the assistance of France, but the Russian and French warships combined are outnumbered in Chinese waters by those which fly the British flag. Even if the Czar could also reckon upon the support of the German squadron, that accession of strength would be greatly more than counterbalanced by the Japanese fleet, which, it is believed, will side with England. The land force, too, now stationed at Vladivostock, or any force that the Czar could despatch thither with the existing means of transportation, would be inadequate to cope with the standing army of Japan, especially as the latter's operations would be immensely facilitated by a preponderant sea power.

Russia, in fine, under present conditions. can scarcely hope to win as against England and Japan in the far East, and, therefore, unless she considers the hour ripe for assailing India, she will probably avoid a conflict and submit to the temporary frustration of her plans for the southward extension of her Siberian frontier.

Hawaii and Beet Sugar.

The reply of Secretary Wilson to the Senate resolution of Jan. 17 must completely dispose of any fear that the annexation of Hawaii will injuriously affect the culture of beet sugar or sorghum in the United States.

Our average annual imports of sugar from 1890 to 1897 inclusive have been 1,830,482 full tons, valued at \$101,575,293, while from 1893 to 1897 inclusive Hawall averaged annually only 149,456 tons, valued at \$9,973,924. During the fiscal year ending June 30 last the sugar imports were 443,323 years preceding, as importers anticipated share, accordingly, was 43,052 tons above her average. But for that exceptional year she only furnished 9.1 percent, of the sugar consumed here, while her share from 1893 to 1897 was only 7.1 per cent.

Of the total consumption in 1896 beet sugars furnished 18 per cent., while last year the percentage jumped to 37 per cent. largely through the abnormal condition of the Cuban sugar product. The fiscal year 1897 shows a total consumption of 2,096,-263 full tons. Of this, the total refined product of imported sugar was 1,760,607 tons, or 84 per cent., leaving the domesti product at 335,656 tons, or 16 per cent Of this domestic product by far the largest factor was cane sugar, 287,007 tons, beet sugar following with 41,347. The rest was maple sugar, exceeding 5,000 tons, and sorghum, about 300 tons.

Such, then, are the statistics which the Secretary of Agriculture furnishes. The first question that arises is whether Hawail's production will be increased. It has already been developed greatly by free entry into the United States, and Mr. WILson points out that one result is the gradual exhaustion of the soil through continuous crops. The planters already have to buy fertilizers, and the guano of the Pacific islands, in turn becoming exhausted, is expensive, so that they mus ultimately go elsewhere-perhaps to Chill for saltpetre, to Florida for phosphates, and to Germany for potash. This is the drawback to any advance on the small share of

Hawali in our total import of sugar. Now, turning to beet sugar, its prospect of increase here are encouraging. Mr. Wilson says that the percentage of sugar in American beets averages much higher than in the European, which are their real competitors, rather than the Hawaiian sugar cane. The crops should be taken in rotation with grasses, vegetables, and grains from which the nitrogen, potassium, and phosphoric acid needed for sugar beet pro-

duction will be restored to the soil. His conclusion is that the present Ha walian system "cannot compete with farm management in the United States where the fertility of the soil is not at all reduced." Enormous as our consumption of sugar is, about 2,000,000 tons, "ten acres on each of 100,000 farms in rotation with other crops would meet home demands." But "the Hawaiian sugar grower is a one crop man," and he cannot, in the long run. increase his production so as to injure sugar production here.

Mr. Wilson is also confident that sorghum will play a large part eventually in the American sugar supply. Sorghum molasses is now very extensively made, and the manufacture of sugar from the sorghum plant is increasing.

But as to beet sugar and sorghum both, the main point is that, while the production can be made incidental here to the feeding of animals, there is nothing of the

ie grown; it is hauled to the mills; the bagasse is not returned to the soil; the available plant food is reduced, and the planters must search to the ends of the earth for fertilizers." Again, Hawaii has cheap coolie labor now, but when she becomes subject to our laws, a change will

be wrought, and wages will go up. If, then, it is true that "Hawaii will not seriously compete with sugar producers in the States," are her own prospects of agriculture dark ! No, because she can keep up for a time her sugar production, even if not so extending it as to injure that of the States; and, in particular, as Mr. Wilson points out, she can turn to producing coffee with splendid success, there possessing "a monopoly with which no State in the Union can interfere." She can also grow many fine fruits that cannot be grown here.

But whatever may be the change in Hawaii's agriculture after entering the Union, the notion that her admission will harm American beet sugar interests appears to be exploded.

The Wild Man from Borneo.

Our honey-hearted contemporary, the Boston Evening Transcript, tries to believe that the Hon. CHARLES JOSEPH BONA PARTE was not in earnest in the extraordi nary defence of lynching which he made in a lecture in Boston last Sunday night and upon which THE SUN has already commented. Here is the Transcript's apology for the apostle of lynching:

"A great many people suppose when a man says s spade he means a spade, and they are not necessari stupid people either. Likewise, when he talks apol getically, if not approvingly, of lyaching, whether of Senators or lesser people, they think this involves a rope and tree or lamppost. We certainly cannot beleve that Mr. BONAPARTE intended to encourage auf ctions could have been a little more plainly indicated it would have added greatly to his other

Unfortunately for his amiable apologist, the Wild Man from Baltimore was in savage carnest in his expressions of admiration for lynching and his proposition to extend its benefits to public officials. We take from the Baltimore Sun Mr. BONAPARTE'S own version of his celebration of lynching. It may be added that Mr. BONAPARTE says with evident pride that he uttered the same opinions before the Yale Law School in 1890. For eight years he has been a champion of murder.

The Hon, CHARLES JOSEPH BONAPARTE is a member of the Maryland bar, if not a lawyer. We ask lawyers and Judges to read his panegyric of lawlessness and take proper pride in Brother BONAPARTE, whose way of keeping his oath as an officer of the courts is to swear himself in as an officer of the court of Judge Lynch.

The Hon. CHARLES JOSEPH BONAPARTE s a Mugwump and universal reformer of nigh degree. We congratulate the Mugwump brethren upon their title to a share in his glory.

The Hon, CHARLES JOSEPH BONAPARTE is a graduate of Harvard College and the Harvard Law School. To borrow the favorite quotation of Col. THOMAS NEWCOME, Scientia emollit mores; learning softens nanners.

The missionary societies should labor with this heathen, that he may cease to admire murder. A case so remarkable as his should not be left to allenists alone.

A Singular Request.

Once more we give space to Mr. W. RAN-DAL CREMER, the English promoter of arbitration who was misrepresented in a bogus interview in the New York Evening Post a little while ago as saying that if the Olney-Pauncefote treaty had been ratified by the Senate "there would be no fear of the dismemberment of the Chinese Empire;" that "the Anglo-Saxon countries. mother and daughter, could call a halt on any project of that kind," and that "England and America united can stand against the world."

We quote the language attributed to Mr. CREMER by GODKIN's newspaper, language which Mr. CREMER did not utter, because it is necessary to a full understanding of this worthy gentleman's latest communi-

Having learned from Mr. CREMER that he had been the victim of unscrupulous 'journalism" on the part of the Evening Post, we promptly withdrew the remarks based on the foregoing fraudulent interview. Those remarks were confined to the specific expressions attributed in the bogus interview, and they touched no other branch of the subject.

Now Mr. CREMER writes to us again, challenging the remarks which we have withdrawn in justice to him, and which were based specifically on what he was then supposed to have said. He actually wants us to justify the comments we made when we supposed that the interview was genuine!

This is charming. We know of nothing nore delicious in all the literature of Anglo-American dialectics. The peculiar inversion of the logical faculty which Mr. CREMER'S latest letter exhibits would have been a source of lasting joy to his late la mented fellow Englishman, the author of Through the Looking Glass."

Travellers in the interior parts of the State are requested to report the Hon. WILLIAM BROOKFIELD whenever he is seen or spoken, He can be recognized in the darkest night by the will o' the wisp which hovers over his head. In the day time the melancholy of his fea tures and the bright brass badge "Fiftythree" which he wears on the left side his chest are sufficient marks of identification. He is a perfectly harmless Mugwump and his principal illusion or delusion seem be that he is a high enroller. Last night a flash will o' the wisp photograph of him, of the Hon. GEORGE E. MATTHEWS of Buffalo, and of the Hon. JAMES JEHOSHAPHAT BELDEN of veloped when Mr. BROOKFIELD's enrollment is.

In the Senate yesterday the Hon. WIL-LIAM MORRIS STEWART of Nevada made a promse which it must be impossible for him to keep He said that if he could get a chance to address the Senate to-day or Monday on the bond pay-ment resolution, "he would not make a very lengthy speech." The surprised and grateful Senate lost no time in deciding that he should be allowed to make his not very lengthy speech immediately after the morning hour today. Now, what does Mr. STEWART mean by a not very lengthy speech? By a long speech he means a speech not to ex-ceed the Mississippi in length. By a short peech he means a speech of about the length of the Potomac. There will be general wonder if by a not very lengthy speech he doesn't mean few remarks not to fill more than a year and a

This has been a week of flerce ebullience for the Hon. WILLIAM SULERS, and the country is giad and proud to know that he has stood the strain and is still as lively as a geyser. Some statesmen simmer and bubble before they begin to boil, but Mr. SULEER is more sudden than the lightning. The steam of his emotion envelope Washington almost before his voice is heard sort possible in Hawaii, There "the cane | haumering at his pipes. His temperature is in-

credible, and is still couted by men of science. Strange to say, all this wonderful heat and motion are produced by means of an uninterrupted diet of hot mush and molasses since he began to be a statesma Mr. Suzzen has eaten nothing but hot mush habit of keeping his vocal organs well aired he

heroic exercise in the last few days has been

Mr. BALLEY suddenly electrified the House.

It is known to the Hon. Joe BAILEY's intimate friends, and may here be disclosed to the public, that his natural taste, qualifications, and accidents, so to speak, make him electrify on the slightest provocation. He often feels that he ought to have been a heavy tragedian or a lecturer on electricity instead of being one of the thirteen Democratic "leaders" in the present House of Representatives. His head is believed to be unique. It is an amber shell, and, on being rubbed by a bandanna handkerchief or even subjected to the ordinary wav-

motion of Mr. BAILEY's gifted hair, it at once becomes highly electrified. This electrified condition is at once palpable in the House, as in that condition the head throws off fragrant clouds. "If JOE BAILEY could inaulate himself," save his sturdy admirer, the Ho-Tone Scrutchin, "he would be the greatest man in the world."

The Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY of Boston presided over the labors of the National Conference on the Reform of Primary Elections yester day. One Mr. R su, an Illinois reformed lit himself and flickered with a smoky flame He sputtered against the machine, "the regular organization," and the "oligarchy." The Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, placid as a clam, watched Russ flicker, smoke, sputter, and go out. Mr. QUINCY is somewhat of a machinist, regular organiza tion man, and oligarch himself.

The agitation which reigns in the vast brain chambers of the London Times on accounof the United States and the Cuban situation ought to be calmed. All sympathetic hearts wil hope that it may be calmed. More porter and ess Welsh rabbit. The Times writers need rest.

Another attack upon the rights of Kentucky froemen has been repulsed. A bill to tax dogs a dollar apiece has been killed in the Legislature of that State. The Kentucky dogs car pay the sliver moon appreciatively without having to pay for the privilege, and every Ken tuckian who is "forehanded enough to keep a dog" can continue to lift toward the skies a brow unruffled by any thought of dog taxes. 'Tax the plutocrats, not the poor dogs," says Col. JACK CHINN, whose present pack consists of sixteen dogs of high birth and breeding, and one yellow cur.

KINGFISHER, Oklahoma, Jan. 18.—Congress is going to be pestered for several years to come by delegations from this part of the United States demanding admission to the Union.—St. Louis Republic.

Both Congress and Kingfisher are to be pitied. There is a general belief that Oklahoma is too staid, too thickly settled, and too conservative in her financial notions to be happy, save by herself, for some years yet. She must look at her elder sisters, New Mexico and Arizona, and

The friends of "the poor man" in the Legislature are pursuing their wonted paths of virtue and bringing in bills for "dollar gas. bulging chests and distended nostrils, frowning deflance at the cruel corporations. It is a melancholy fact that their friend, "the poor man," burns oil and not gas; and it is a still more melancholy fact that as result of the unholy work of combinations and conopolies oil is about as cheap as daylight Never mind. Corporations must be defied, and the gas of dollar-gas legislators must be allowed o escape.

Handshaking is an ancient and honorable cus-But beware of the reform handshaker when

"General" Booth's Solicitude for Mrs. Balling

he comes to Oneida.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As there may be an impression abroad that my father did not make any inquiry whatever concerning Mrs. Ballington Booth during his recent visit to New York, I desire to state that such is erroneous. My father inquired of me, and I now learn that he also inquired of several prominent Salvationists, concerning her, in addition to revious to his leaving England respecting her. Faithfully yours, BALLINGTON BOOTH,

Not on the Level.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was interested In the notice that I read in THE SUN about the bronze tablet that the Daughters of the Martha Washington Chapter of the Sons-in-Law of the American Revolution put up in the Post Office, and I took the time to day to go and see it.

ne his work acceptably, the tablet is well cast, and I don't doubt that its corners are true. But what frets me, as a mere citizen and patriot, is that this enduring tablet of bronze is attached to

I am obliged to say that the bronse founder has

wooden partition, and, what is worse still, it is no It is a small matter that the liberty pole that the tablet commemorates may have been an eighth or a quarter of a mile away from the present site of this tablet, but that a historical and everlasting bronse

should have been attached to an evanescent parti tion, and then not applied, even to this passing background, with any regard to a true perpen what that late but much esteemed patriot, A. Ward rould have called "2 mutch." If one might speak seriously of the matter, it could

be only to condemn the whole business as absurd.

Suggestions from an Observer to Belgium. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir : In to-day's Sun you

report that one member of the American Society of Civil Engineers called the 24-hour system ridica lous, to which the society objected. This sum mer I was agreeably surprised to Belgium to find the railroad time-tables printed according to this system and thought it at once most worthy of imitation in our country; at once one becomes accustomed to rea 18 o'clock instead of 6 P. M. A few days later nissed a train in a neighboring country, and, when saw on the street car that I was too late, I had th too late, and that the train he meant to use was morning train; in Belgium he could not have falle into this mistake. Who, on studying a time-table has not been troubled and confused by the A. M. and P. M.? I think that at least the railroads could no ave the 24-hour system too soon. May I use the opportunity to recommend anothe

admirable institution I found in Belgium. On every advertisement in the streets one sees a stamp showing the duty paid, according to the size. Can there be source of increasing public revenue. The mere idea gives one picasure to see our advertise ments decent and inoffensive, at least in size who are too decent to have in our streets public lava who are too decent to have in our streets public lavatories, which even the prude English allow everywhere and save many from sickness, suffer our streets to be disfigured by immense sickening pictures of the "shows." On walking to the theatre at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-third street, I have often which do see a small column, so you find them in Berlin all over the city, on which all theatres advertise their plays. This spot of the city is already one of the few where one can find out the time in New York. Perhaps a distant future will bring to the city, at every much visited corner or square, the elsewhere so common clocks, that pay by their advertisements, together with the above-mentioned columns, for advertising the plays.

A STEADY READER OF THE SCR.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: What is the an swer to the following problem in business: What wil ten yards of slik come to at \$1.00 1.001 per yard? NEW HAVES.

Very Likely.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Seems to me e more people in the Fifth avenue stages; must be the pavement? CONSTANT READER.

The Chemistry of Oratory. From the Chicago Record.

Mr. James Hamilton Lewis of the State of Wash ington, in his speech yesterday, begged the member of the House of Representatives to "respect

MR CREMER AGAIN.

Interesting Communication from the Promoter of an Arbitration Treaty. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your re

cent article criticising something I was supposed to have said, but did not, and denouncing the arbitration treaty for something you fear it contains, but which it does not, my apology for troubling you with the following, which, in common fairness, I hope you will do me the favor of publishing in your widely read journal. If the treaty had been prompted by the British Government I could more easily underhonor, however, is not due to our Government, but to yours; you were the inviters, we the in vited. That fact was proved by President McKinley, when he stated that the proposal for a treaty of arbitration was initiated by the United States. The published despatches upon the subject also proved that Lord Salisbury was for some time antagonistic to the proposals of Mr. Olney, preferring a treaty of his own drafting: that Mr. Olney, by the force of his reasoning, ultimately induced the British Premier and his Cabinet to abandon their opposition, and that the treaty finally agreed upon contained the provisions for which Mr. Olney had contended. The accuracy of these assertions can be easily attested by reference to the published correspondence between the two Governments before the treaty was signed.

If every citizen of the United States would carefully read Lord Salisbury's draft treaty and the masterly reply of Mr. Olney, very little heed would be given to the cry that the diplomatists of the New World are no match for the

diplomatists of the Old.
You refer to "England's impending misfortune," but I haven't the remotest idea what you mean, or of the terrible fate which awaits us, commercial greatness has in some quarters excited so much envy that the downfall of England would be halled with delight. If I remen ber right, predictions of that nature have often

been made, yet the old country still lives and

prospers. You also imply that our object in concluding a treaty of arbitration with the United States was a mere pretext, and that our real purpos was an alliance between the two countries, yet you failed to adduce a tittle of evidence in support of such a grave innuendo. It would be interesting to learn how you arrived at such a conclusion as there is not a line in the treats which can be construed into anything in the nature or character of an alliance, either for offen

sive or defensive purposes. What, then, becomes of your assertion that I had, by the language I was accused of employing, "stripped the arbitration treaty stark naked." Stripped, indeed! Why, there was nothing to conceal. The whole treaty had been exposed to the world from the moment of its

nothing to conceal. The whole treaty had been exposed to the world from the moment of its birth.

President Cleveland, Mr. Olney, President Mc-Kinley, and John Sherman were the men responsible for drafting the treaty and recommending it to your Senate as an instrument solely designed for settling disputes by means of arbitration. Yet you imply that it was not a pacific measure pure and simple, but that it contained something which led the British Government to believe it would result in an alliance between the contracting parties.

Now, either the treaty did or did not contain the germs or provisions for an alliance. If it did, your statesmen deceived the American nation, and if it did not, the British Government must have been egregious asses to delude themselves into such a belief, and the United States cannot have much to fear from men with such defective judgments.

But if you believe us incapable of doing even a good thing without some sinister object in view, and that we deserve the epithets and abuse which day by day some of your politicians and journalists shower upon us, why did you invite us to join in a treaty of arbitration? Why did Mr. Blaine, who had a more intimate and personal acquaintance with us than our present traducers, invite us after the "Pan-American Conference" to join you in a treaty of arbitration; and why did Congress, by the concurrent resolution, authorize the President to invite Great Britain or any other civilized power to arbitrate their differences with the United States!

Our character was known before these invitations were issued. Surely you would not have the world believe that it was all a farce, and

ions were issued. Surely you would not have the world believe that it was all a farce, and that your statesmen were never serious upon

tions were issued. Surely you would not have the world believe that it was all a farce, and that your statesmen were never serious upon the subject.

What would be thought of a man who invited an old acquaintance to join him in a bond which should stipulate that any differences which might arise between them should be adjusted without their going to law, and after having by a series of arguments obtained the consent of his acquaintance, turned round and denounced him as a bad charactor, and insinuated that he had some base object in view!

The records of the British Parliament for the last twelve years prove that I am not a follower of Lord Salisbury's political creed, a creed in which, until very recently, arbitration was not to be found. His lordship is, however, too serious a stateaman to play battledoor and shuttle-cock with arbitration, and having, although somewhat tardily, yielded to the publicly expressed will of the British people and the verdict of the House of Commons, he accepted the invitation of your Government, and assented to the conclusion of a treaty.

On one point I have no doubt you are right, viz., that many of your countrymen do "enter-tain suspicions in recentle British recentless."

On one point I have no doubt you are right, viz., that many of your countrymen do "entertain suspicions in regard to British professions of disinterestedness." It would be strange if they did not, after the malignant and persistent attacks upon Great Britain, the distortion of facts, and the perversion of the truth. Yes, the poison carefully distilled and insidiously administered by politicians and journalists has done its work. Yet how is it that these suspicions concerning British duplicity do not appear to have been shared by your Senate, for that body, before its final vote upon the treaty, flouted Mr. Olney's genuine scheme of arbitration, and recast the treaty upon the puorile basis favored by Lord Salisbury I it was very funny to see your Senate metaphorically kicking the American Fairy Olney and hugging the wicked British Demon Salisbury.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

Washington, Jan. 19. THE WILD MAN FROM BALTIMORE Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte's Own Report of His Boston Praise of Lynching. From the Baltimore Sun.

"In practice the system is unquestionably liable to rave abuse. Judge Lynch may make mistakes, and his mistakes can be corrected by no writ of error, bu if the number of failures of justice in his court could e compared with those in our more regular tribu nals. I am not sure that he need fear the result. lieve that very few innocent men are lynched, and of those who have not committed the particula offence for which they suffer, a still smaller propor ion are desirable members of society, and, in certain parts of the country at least, it is quite safe to say that fear of lynching is by far the most effective de terrent from certain forms of crime.

"It is, of course, a great evil that the law abould or asionally be enforced by lawiess means, but it is, in ny opinion, a greater evil that it should be habituall duped and evaded by means formally lawful. A fee defaulting State treasurers or boodle aldermen, even one or two United States Senators, who know more about the operation of 'trusts' than they can find it convenient to tell, hanging unified to lamp posts would not be a wholly edifying spectacle, but it would have a more wholesome effect on public officlais than a long series of quashed indictments, dis agreeing juries, forfeited 'straw' recognizances, nd varying phases of legal impunity for prosperou

" in truth, lynching is an attempt to supply with n the province of the Government the Government's default, and its practice constitutes a grave and diquieting symptom of the evil it seeks to remedy. If Government does not so administer justice as satisfy the moral sense of the community, that Govrument is pro funto a failure; and it is unquestion able that in the United States the operation of th eriminal law has become so tardy and uncertain that does not afford this satisfaction. When it has been o amended that a murderer or criminal of eve blacker guilt shall be usually tried within a fortnight and executed within a month after his arrest, I prediet that Judge Lynch will adjourn his court sine die. That this court is now open is, however, a symptom also, and not a wholly regrettable symptom, of the self-helpfulness to which Americans owe their or derly freedom."

The Queer Vision of Senator Dawes. From the Pittafield Journal.

A remarkable instance of telepathy is related b former Senator Henry L. Dawes in connection with the eath of Gardiner C. Hubbard of Washington, for many years an intimate friend of Mr. Dawes

At 3 o'clock Saturday morning Mr. Dawes was swakened with a distinct and vivid impression that he had been standing by the bedside of his friend and that he had witnessed the death of Mr. Hubbard. In the morning Mr. Dawes related the occurrence to members of his family. About 10 o'clock that morning Mr. Dawes saw a messenger boy coming down the hill toward his house, and so strong was his in pression that Mr. Hubbard was dead that he renarked, "That messenger boy is coming with a message for me, announcing the death of Mr. Hubbard,

The messenger had a telegram for Mr. Dawes which stated that his friend, Gardiner G. Hubbard, had died at Wasnington at 8 o'clock that morning

OPPICIAL BAD MANNERS.

Hopes of Decency Arouned by Mayor Van Wyck Are Considerably Weakened.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir? The inchdent of Mr. Boyle's conduct in taking possession of the chair and desk of Mr. Wales as on Fast River Bridge Commissioner affords a flagrant Ulustration of behavior on the part of the men appointed to public office by Tammany which has brought that organization into disrepute or the score of vulgarity.

As the incident was related, Mr. Boyle, on secking to obtain possession, resorted to the device of presenting to Mr. Wales one of the men accompanying him, and when Mr. Wales arose courteonsly to receive the stranger, Mr. Boyla sidled around and plumped himself into the chair vacated by Mr. Wales. It was beastly manners, low-down and vile, and no man care ble of such conduct should be in public office. Mr. Boyle protested to Mr. Wales that " we are gentlemen," but that, of course, is not a protest a gentleman ever has to make, for his conduct shows whether he is a gentleman or not.

I question if anything else that has occurred since Tammany came into power has outraged so thoroughly the public sense of decency as this beastly conduct of Mr. Boyle has done People do not like to feel that such coarseness | in places of power over them. They may be content with Tammany politics, but they resent Tammany vulgarity.

We all rejoiced with THE SUN when Mayor Van Wyck showed an inclination to exact decent menners from and to officeholders by requiring that hats should be removed in his office. Since then, however, the Mayor's example doesn't seom to have spread, and he himself has been more trascible than polite and a model of bad manners rather tham of good manners. Courtesy and propriety of behavior should be a commor requirement in all departments and bureaus from top to bottom.

public offices until the impudent clerk at whose window I applied finished his perusal of a yellow journal or his chaffing with fellow clerks equally nattentive to their duties. Tammany needs to acquire better manners,

I have had occasion to wait at one of these

and it will find in them much political profit. NEW YORK, Jan. 21.

An Old Fox's Wisdom.

From the Springfield Republican.

From the Springfield Republican.

The East and West Longmeadow Fox Club has a limited membership of a half dozen men with as many hounds. They have captured twenty-six foxes since October. Answering a towhat the hounds were doing the day before on the railroad track, the Senator, one of the club members, replied:

"We got a fox up soon after putting cut the dogs at the foot of the hill by the sulphur spring. They started east on Mill Hills, but soon came back and on to the meadows and away over the river on the lee, while we kent them in hearing most of the time from the bluffs. Returning, however, an hour or so later, and being pushed chap and a cunning one—coming to the railroad again, took to the rail to bother the dogs, and kept that course for more than a half mile without leaving a track in the snow, as far as we could discover. On the iron rail, you know, the fox leaves but little scent, esnecially after a train has passed over it. That is when you heard the dogs. They were just figuring our where the fox left the rail. The dogs found it themselves at last, without being caught up by a train, as the old fox no doubt wished, and as we were afraid. That old fellow is now through with his little games. We got over on the river bank in his way and bowled him over just before noon, as he was making for over the river again, where he belonged. He was a fine darkfore noon, as he was making for over the river again, where he belonged. He was a fine dark-red fellow, elegant brush well tipped with white —would weigh a dozen pounds casy!"

Married the Loser, as Usual. From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Tiffin, O., Jan, 19.—Tiffin society circles are considerably wrought up over the marriage of Miss Clara Hubbard, eldest daughter of Dr. E. B. Hubbard, to Arthur Harmon, son of William Harmon, also of this city. The couple stole away to Toledo on Monday, where, in the evening, they were united in marriage. They are now in Toledo at the home of an aunt of the groom. The marriage is the unexpected sequel to a duel for the hand of Miss Hubbard which took place near this city a few months ago between Jack Reifsnelder and Mr. Harmon, in which the latter man was knocked out. For a time it seemed that to the victor belonged the spoils, but the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Harmon rather puts to flight the time-honered adage.

Five young archduchesses, and with them Princess Marie Louise of Cumberland, made their first appear Vienna.

A curious difficulty has closed navigation on the Danube Canal between Orsova and Turn Severin. The current is so strong that tugs are unable to draw ship Mozart's note book of first draughts of som

tions, made when he was a boy of 8, has been discovered ered in Berlin, and will be published soon by the Ber-lin Mozart Society. Is consists of forty-two octave eaves bound together. Berlin landlords have for a long time kept a black

list of undesirable tenants. Now an association o tenants has been formed which has drawn up a lis of unpleasant landlords, including all the Carl Welss, an actor in the Coburg Court Theatre has completed the seventieth year of his professions career. He appeared as William Tell's son in Schil-

ler's play in 1827 and has never been a single day without an engagement since. England's chief defenders in the far East, Sir Bobs ort Hart, Chief Commissioner of Chinese Customs Mr. McLeavy Brown, Chief Commissioner in Cores and Mr. Jordan, Consul-General at Seoul, are all three Irishmen and graduates of Queen's College, Belfast Sir John Gilbert, the late President of the Royal

Water Color Society, left a personal estate of \$1,150,4 000. Lord Leighton left \$240,000, and Sir J E. Millais \$485,000. Mr. E. Armitage, R. A., who died in 1896, left personal property valued at \$1,600,000. Prof. Dörpfeld of the German school at Athens thinks he has discovered the complete ancient system of drainage of the city in the excavations he has been making between the Pnyx and the Arcopagus. The pipes are well preserved, and the drains high enough

for a mau to walk in them upright. Germany, having exhausted her national legends, seems to have turned for good to the nursery for dramatic material. After "Hänsel und Grete!" and the "Königs Kinder" comes "Struwwelpeter," made into a ballet by V. Léon, with music by Heuberger, which is about to be brought out at Vienna.

Queen Victoria is setting her house in order. She has ordered the old palace at Kew to be made into a public museum and the grounds surrounding to "Queen's Cottage" to be joined to the botanical gapdens. Moreover, the state rooms in Kensington Palace are to be renovated and opened to the public. American salmon trou have made their appear-

ance in the river Spree at Berlin, probably having ... caped from the fisheries exhibition. As they are be-lieved to live in clean water only, people in herlin are in doubt as to whether their eves deceive them has changed its habits. Corea's Emperor, now that he has buried the ashes

of his late consort, is looking about for a new wife. The Corean people do not care whom he selects, but wish him to marry soon so that they may have lawful marriages again, all marrying and giving in marriage throughout the country having come to an end a cording to custom the moment the late queen

In the twenty-three libraries of Berlin which are either public or belong to official bodies there are over 2,000,000 volumes. The royal library con-tains over 1,000,000 volumes, the university library 158,000, that of the royal statistical bureau 130,000. The War Academy collection consists of as,000 volumes, that of the general staff of 69,700, and that of the royal chancers of 52,000 volumes. The twenty seven city libraries have only 70,000 volumes be-

Julia, King of Mauritants, no longer holds the record as the oldest father. He died at the age of all years, leaving a posthumous son. A German professor has discovered that Fretherr Bernhard you Parravicini of Schloss Bundrek, near Nerna, in Tyr married for the fourth time at the age of his years. lived to be 104, and had seven children, of who last was posthumous. His eldest daughter was my years of age at her father's death.

tween them.

What to do with converts in heathen lands that have two wives is one of the problems of Christian missions on which authorities differ. It is sometimes solved in a carlous way. For example, at Kasar, and nected with the Presinterian mission in the Ponjah, one Gandu had long been waiting and londing for baptism; but the missionaries would not admit because he had two wives. At last the cifficulty has been solved by the candidate giving up the second wife to an unmarried brother, and then br. F. I. Newton baptized him, his wife, and his three children.

The ethics of the case is confusing.